Pierce, Douglas & Co., and they are not half in carnest about it. Two years ago, Pierce had

23, and the Whige 10. MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY. 4. J. B. Van Baseller, S. Albert S. Cocks, Sad. M. L. Allers and Colory.

1. Nathaniel Johnson, Soft.

1. Lacha S. May, Whig.

1. L. Jones Peck, K. N. W. Stadara County.

Carta account.

2. In Tomphina, M. L. W. Oskida County.

2. Levi Blakasles, Whig.

2. Levi Blakasles, Whig.

3. Levi Blakasles, Whig.

4. Daniel Welker, M. L. W. Deniel Welker, M. L. W. Oxenda County. 2. James Altacascounty.
CATUGA COUNTY.
1. Moore Conger, Soft.
2. Davie L. Dodge, H'd.K. N.
2. Wm. B. Wooden, Whig.
CHEMUNG AND SCHUYLER.
COTIC Robinson Anti N. W.
CHARTAGGER COUNTY.
1. Samuel S. Whallon, Soft.
2. Fancis W Palmer, M.L. W.
2. Fancis W Palmer, M.L. W.
2. Oliver Case, Soft K. N.
CHARTAGGER COUNTY.
3. ORANGE COUNTY. ORANGE GOUNTY.

1. Joel T. Headley, M. L. W.
2. Samuel Beyes, M. L. W.
3. James Bennett, M. L. W.
SRLEANS GOUNTY.
Alexis Ward, Hard K. N. CHENANGO COUNTY.

1. Daniel Paimer, Whig.

2. Lewis Falcobild, Whig.

CLETON COUNTY

Josiah T. Everest, Whig. Josiah T. Brodsty.

OGLERRIA GOUSTY.

1. David Rhods, Whig.

2. Elisha W. Bushnell, Whig.

2. A. S. Warner, F. S.

1. D. C. Leittlejuhn, M. L. W. CORTLAND COUNTY.
John H. Knapp, Whig.
DELLAWARE.
1. Not heard from.
2. Not heard from.
DUTCHESS GOUNTY.
1. Albert Emans. Hard.
2. Joseph R. Alled, Hard.
3. Hornor County.
4. Milliam Comatock, Whig.
7 UNENS COUNTY.
5. Jones Edwards A.-M. L.W.
7. Nicholas M. Masters, Soft Shell Koow-Nothing.
8. Kichmosp County.
1. Hard.
8. Kichmosp County.
1. Jones Edwards A.-M. L.W.
8. Nicholas M. Masters, Soft Shell Koow-Nothing.
8. Kichmosp County.
1. Jones H. Martin Colle, Auch M. L. W.
8. Richmosp County.
1. Henry H. Davy. Soft L. William Comatock, Whig.
9 UNENS COUNTY.
1. Jones H. Alled, Hard.
2. Joseph R. Alled, Hard.
3. Hiller Comatock, Whig.
9 UNENS COUNTY.
4. Jones Edwards A.-M. L.W.
5. Nicholas M. Masters, Soft Shell Koow-Nothing.
6. King County M. Masters, Whig.
7 UNENS COUNTY.
1. Jones Edwards A.-M. L.W.
8. Nicholas M. Masters, Whig.
9 UNENS COUNTY.
1. Jones Edwards A.-M. L.W.
8. Nicholas M. Masters, Whig.
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2. Jones Edwards A.-M. L.W.
3. Nicholas M. Masters, Whig.
9 UNENS COUNTY.
3. Jones Edwards A.-M. L.W.
4. Nicholas M. Masters, Whig.
9 UNENS COU

L. E. W. Cook, Ind. M. L.
PULTON AND HAMILTON COS.
Wesley Glesson, Whig.
GENESEE COUNTY.
L. Ambrose Stovens Ind. Hard. L.
Davis Mailory, M. L. Whig. 2.
FERNELIN COUNTY.
Bidward Fitch, Whig.
CHESSEE COUNTY.
L. ROCKLAND COUNTY.

John W. Ferdon, M. L. W.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Asaph Green, Soft M. L.

Silas Baldwin, Whig M. L.

Levi Miller, Soft. 3. Levi Miller, Soft.

**sakatoga County.

1. Cornelius Schuyler, M. L. W.

2. John Terbuse, M. L. Whig.

**saketatov County.

James Doman, Whig.

**saketa County.

Daniel S. Kendig, F.S.K.N. Edward Fitch, Whig.
GREEKE COUNTY.

1. M. L. Bickerson Whig.
2. John C. Palmor, Hard M. L.
HERKIMER COUNTY.

1. E. G. Chapin, K. N.
2. A Democrat.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. Calvin Lettlefield, M. L. W.
2. More Famer, M. L. Whig.
3. Joshua Main, M. L. Whig.
KINGS COUNTY.

1. Calvin Littleded, M. L. W. 1. Witkinson Wilsey, Whig. 2. Joseph H. Ramey, Whig. 3. Josha Main, M. L. Whig. 2. Joseph H. Ramey, Whig. 1. Augustus H. Ivans, H. K. N. 2. Sylvester Smith. Whig. 2. George A Secting, Dem. 3. J. H. Rhodes, K. N. Whig. LEWIS COUNTY, Asron Parson. 4.2 2. Goorge A Secting, Dem.
3. J. H. Rhodes, K. N. Whig.
LEWIS COUNTY.
Aston Persons, Soft.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
1. Lyman Odell, Hard.
2. McKinel Seymont, Hard.
4. McKinel Seymont, Hard.
4. McKinel Seymont, Hard.
4. McKinel Seymont, Hard.
5. P. S. Dumont, A.-M. L. W.
6. Gilb't Tompkins Rop. M. L. Z. Jostus P. Pensoyer, Whig.
Tiora COUNTY.
6. SORROS COUNTY.
6. Whig.
6. County Carliele P. Johnson, M. L. W.
1. Latter COUNTY.
6. Carliele P. Johnson, M. L. W.
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6. Carliele P. Johnson, M. L. W. Carlisle P. Johnson M. L. W.
ULSTER COUNTY.
Theodore B. Gates, Whig.
Ass S. Wygaot, M. L. Ind.
WARREN COUNTY.
Renben Walls, M. L. W. washington county.

1. Jas. I. Lourie, M. L. W.

2. Justin A. Smith, Hard.

wayner codwry.

1. James T. Wisner, Whig.

2. John P. Bennett, Whig.

2 Hes. Baker, Anti M. L. W.
NEW-YORK COUNTY.
1. David O'Keefe, Jr., Soft.
2. Robert B. Columna, Whig.
3. Patrick H. Maguire Hard.
1. John D. Dixon, Hard.
3. Charles, Ind. M. L.
4. Theodore Stay-resunt, W.
5. Robert J. Jimmerson, W.
6. Richen Seagriet, Soft.
6. Micholas Seagriet, Soft.
6. Micholas Seagriet, Soft.
6. Lieth, Ind. M. L.
6. Theodore Stay-resunt, W.
6. Robert J. Jimmerson, W.
6. Micholas Seagriet, Soft.
6. Nicholas Seagriet, Soft.
6. Nicholas Seagriet, Soft.
6. J. B. Van Osdol, Whig. NEW-YORK STATE GOVERNMENT FOR 1855.*

Governor—Horatio Seymour, Soft,
Lieut. Governor—Herry J. Raymond, Whig.
Secretary of State—Elias W. Lavernworth, Whig.
Controller—James M. Cook, Whig.
Attorney-General—Goorn Horyman, Whig.
State Engineer and Surveyor—John T. Clark, Whig.
Canal Commissioners—Herry Fitzhugh, Whig, for three
years, Frederick Foliett, Hard, one year; and Cornellous
Oardiners, Whig, one year,
largecters of State Pruons—Norwood Bowne, Whig, three
years; Darius Clark, Hard, one year; and Thomas KirrpatRick, Whig, two year;

NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor-Ferrando Wood Soft.
Recorder-James M Smith, Hard.
City Judge-Stoney H. Stuart, Whig.
Controller-Alanian C. Flago, Soft.
Street Commissioner-James Fursy, Hard.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies-Bartholomew B.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies-Bartholomew B.
Commissioner of Streets and Supplies-Bartholomew B.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Bartholomew B.
PUTDY, Hard.
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps—Joseph E. Esling,
Roow Nothing.
City Isspect.
John J. Herrick.
Bimeon Disper,
Washington Smith,
William J. Duke,
Joseph S. Taylor, K. N.
Joseph S. Taylor, K. N.
POLCE JESTICES,
PUT H. Welsh, W.
Matthew T. Brennan, H. S.
William L. Weod, D.,
William L. Weod, D.,
William L. Weod, D.,
William L. Weod, D.,
William B. Savison K. N.
Sidney H. Stuart, W.
Nichsel Connoily, D.
William S. Davison K. N.
CUNTY OFFICERS.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk—RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Soft.
Sheriff—John Orbers, Hard.
Register—JOHN J. DOANE, Whig.
Surrogate—ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Whig.
District-Attorney—ARRAHAM OAKEY HALL, Whig.
Coroners—Robert Gamble, D; Joseph Hilton, Soft; H. N.
Wilhelm, D., and Dr. William O'Donnell, Hard.
"This Bat earsbaces exveral officers who hold over—We respillsh their names as a matter of interest to our readers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

11.—James R. Steers, S. S., 2.

BOARD OF CO
Dist.

Henry Smith, Whig.

3-Chas. Gannon, Hard.

3-Gid. Clifton, Whig.

4-W. H. Beam, Whig.

5-Thedy,

5-B. Healy, Hard.

-Andw. Cussck, Hard.

3-J. A. Jackson, Hard.

3-J. A. Jackson, Hard.

3-J. A. Barney, Whig.

16-P. M. Schenok, K. N.

11.—J. Clanney, Hard.

13.—J. E. Kerrigan, Hard.

13.—J. E. Kerrigan, Hard.

13.—J. E. Kerrigan, Hard.

13.—J. C. Beeley, Sott.

13.—H. N. Wild, W. & K. N.

13.—T. B. Ridder, W. & K. N.

13.—T. E. Ridder, W. & K. N.

13.—T. E. Ridder, W. & K. N.

13.—T. E. Ridder, W. & K. N.

13.—T. B. Holder, Reform.

23.—C. S. Cooper, Reform.

24.—A. Erash, Ref. & Soft.

25.—J. W. Mason, Whig.

27.—J. Purdy, Ref. & Soft.

28.—W. Taylor, Hard.

28.—T. G. Van Cott, Whig.

28.—F. Prentice, K. N. Dist.

S1—G. M. Radley, R. & K.N.

S2—J. Hart, Soft.

S3—W. Floyd, Whig.

S4—E. C. McConnell, Hard.

S6—Thomas Councy, Hard. 34-E. C. McConnell, Hard.
36-Thomas Copper, Hard.
36-P Barnes, Hard.
37-T. Farran, Soft.
38-H. S. Slevin, Soft.
39-W. M. Vermitye, Whig.
40-O. D. Swan, Whig.
41-J. W. Scott, Whig.
42-J. W. Ranner, Reform.
43-J. S. Moore R. & K. N.
44-T. Dunlay, Soft.
45-S. M. Husted, Whig.
46-J. W. Van Riper, Whig.
47-B. F. Pinckney, Whig.
48-A. Laubrecht, Whig.
49-W. Truslow, Whig.
50-B. Gafney, Hard.
51-J. T. Couenhoven, Whig.
50-B. Gafney, Hard.
51-J. T. Couenhoven, Whig.
52-E. M. Curry, Whig. 50—B. Gafney, Hard.
51—J. T. Counnhoven, Whig.
52—F. M. Curry, Wilk.
53—D. D. Conever, M. R.
53—D. D. Conever, M. R.
54—C. H. Herwell, R. & Soft.
54—W. M. Baxter, R. & H.
57—F. E. Mather, R. & H.
58—B. McCathill, Soft.
59—J. C. C. Wandell, B. K. N.
60—G. W. Jackins, Whig.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-JERSEY.

The result of the Election in New-Jersey is regarded as a complete overthrow of the Monopoly power, and a loud rebuke to the perpetrators of the Nebraska iniquity. The work is attributed to the prevalence of Know-Nothing and Anti-Slavery sentiments among the people of that State. The Newark Ad-

among the people of that State. The Newark Advertiser says:

"The Monopoly has been routed throughout the State, especially in some of its West Jersey strongholds. In Atlantic County Townsend, who worked for it in the last Assembly, has been besten by an Anti-Monopoly Democrat. Camden County sends one Anti-Monopoly Democrat: Cumberland two, and Salem one; the remainder of the representatives from the lower counties are Natives and Whigs, opposed to the Monopoly, and The Jersey Blue says that but two of an opposite character have been elected from the six lower counties. With the exception of Bergen, every county has been heard from. Thomas W. Demarest has there been elected in the lat District, and a Whig reported in the III. Assuming this is true, the Assembly will stand as follows:

"Whigs, 27: Democrats, 20: Natives, 4: Temperance, 2: Independent Anti-Monopoly Democrats, 7.

"The total Anti-Monopoly force, including reliable Whigs and Natives, whose feelings on the subject are known, with the Anti-Monopoly Democrats, will be certainly more than a majority of the Heuse, so that no farther aggressions of the great power which has controlled the State can be made during the coming winter. The number of members who, through the manner of their election, may be considered as pledged to the Prohibitory Law, is some eight or ten, while it is probable that as many more are favorable to the measure.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION. We have the reported results and complete votes of many of the counties in the southern portion of the

lower Peninsula, which show great gains for the Republican State, Congressional and local tickets. Bingham, the Republican nominee for Governor, is elected by a very large majority. The vote in the Lake Superior country and the Northern portion of Michigan proper is not received, and daubtless will not be before the State canvass is officially declared. But this will not materially affect the result on State officers, although it may decide the Congressional election in the IVth District, where our latest Detroit papers render the election of Wisner (Republican) highly probable, The Detroit Free Press of the 9th inst. admits the election of the other Republican Congressional candidates, (William A. Howard, Henry Waldron and David S. Walbridge,) by considerable majorities. It seems that the votes cast by Mesers. Clark and Stuart for the Nebrasks iniquity did not belp them toward a reflection to Congress. Wayne County, the home of Gen. Cass, and for several years strongly Democratic, elects Anti-Nebraska members of the Legislature. St. Joseph County, the residence of Ex-Gov. Barry, the Nebraska candidate for Governor, gives Bingham (Republican) 300 majority. St. Joseph went for Pierce for President.

The Legislature will be strongly Republican in both branches. True and reliable friends of Freedom have been very generally selected over the strongest men of the Case party. One of the singularities of the contest is the election to the Legislature of F. J. Littlejohn, the Whig and Free-Soil or Fusion candidate for Governor, in 1849, who was strangely enough put up by the Democrats, although he had voted against the election of Cass to the United States Senate when he was first chosen. Notwithstanding the nomination of such prominent Free-Soilers as Littlejohn, Bassett and Peck, by the Nebraskaites, the Cars organs were profuse in their abuse of the Republican movement, pronouncing "Fusionism" an un-pardonable sin. The freemen of Michigan deserve all praise for the glorious victory they have achieved

over their wily and duplicitious opponents.

The Detroit Democrat (Anti-Nebraska) thus announces the result:

nounces the result:

"The TRIUMTH IN MICHIGAN — Michigan has done nobly! Judged even by the achievements of her sister States, she has done nobly. General Cass has lived long enough to witness the obsequies of his own perty in this State, whose political destiny it was once thought he could control by a wave of his hand. And those infatuated men, Staart, Noble and Clark, who reposed cosily in the shadow of the General, and took their opinions unquestioning from him, have fallen dead in the tracks of the veteran Senator. 'Gone, all are gone; the old familiar faces.' And we have in their stead men who respect the North which gave them birth—men who love Freedom better than Slavery—men who will have the courage to express their convictions in the Senate chamber and in the House—men who you can tell hail from a free State by their votes. Ours is a glorious victory! After so many years of misrepresentation, to be able to send to the House a full delegation of true men is more than we could hope. But now we can hope everything for Freedom. We shall have a Legislature tos, that will give us something more than a political fossil to represent us in the Senate at the expiration of the term of Gen. Cass. We are encouraged also by the present to hope much for the future. We have now a sound, freedom loving State Administration, and if the lovers of liberty in this State 'fall not 'out by the way,' we have but begun a glorious series of victories, which, in their fullness and completeness, will in a few years render Sham Democracy a tradition."

The Detroit Tribune is equally enthusiastic over this clorious result. The Detroit Free Press. the or-THE TRIUMPH IN MICHIGAN -Michigan has done

The Detroit Tribune is equally enthusiastic over this glorious result. The Detroit Free Press, the organ of Gen. Cass, is of course inconsolable.

We have the reported majorities on Governor in twenty-seven of the principal counties, which give Bingham 5,264 majority over Barry, the Nebraska candidate. Pierce had 7,983 majority in 1852 in Michigan.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL

The average attendance last week at the various places of amusement was quite as good as could have been expected, considering the combined influences of bad weather and the exciting political canvass. There was very little of novelty produced and old pieces having the run of the stage. roduced, old faces

The performances at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC have been partially suspended, by the illness of Signor Mario. He has now fully recovered, and to-morrow night the Opera of "The Puritans" will be given. It was highly successful at Castle Garden, and will be warmiy welcomed in the new house. It is rumored that "La Favorita" will soon be produced.

The Bateman children finished their engagement at Nislo's on Saturday night. In connection with the Roussets, they have drawn tolerably good houses, and wen very general commendation for the spirit and accuracy of their performances. To-night the new English Opera Company commence with Auber's comic "Syren." Mile. Nau is the prima donna; Miss Brienti, seconda donna; A. St. Albyn, first tenor; George Harrison, second tenor; H. Horncastle, buffo; Thomas Baker, conductor; and

Herr Herwig leader of the orchestra. A benefit to Mrs Lysanden Twompson will be given at this house on Tuesday evening, we understand, when "The Poor Gentleman" will be performed by Blake, Brougham, Miss Kate Saxon, Mrs. Brougham, and other volunteers.

At the METROPOLITAN, Miss Julia Dean has played through the week, and will continue some time longer. supported by Mr. Eddy. Mrs. F. Conway and Mr. J. J. Prior have played here once or twice. They would be valuable additions to the company, and are much needed. To night Miss Dean and Mr. Eddy appear in "The Fatal Mask," and "The Corsican Brothers." On Wednesday evening Miss Dean has a benefit, when N. P. Willis's play of "Tortesa will be presented for the first time in several years.

At WALLACE's the "Brigand," with Mr. Wallack's unequaled representation of "Mazzarino," has kept the house full. It is one of the best got up pieces ever put upon our stage. "London Assurance" is called for again, and will be played to-night. Tuesday and Wednesday "The Brigand." A new comdy, in five acts, written by an American gentleman, entitled "Weeds among the Flowers," is now in ac tive preparation, and will be speedily produced. Characters by Mesers. Blake, Lester, Brougham, Vincent, Stewart, Bland; Mesdames Cramer, Hoey, Miss Rosa Bennett, and Mrs. Brougham.

At the BROADWAY, Miss Robertson has repeated several of her best pieces to fair houses. On Friday Mr. Bourcicault played "Sir Charles Coldstream" 'Used Up." We did not see him, but hear that his performance was, as the flour dealers says, " middling fair to good fair." He repeats the character to night, and Miss Robertson gives "The Devil's In't" "The Young Actress."

At BURTON's "The Heart of Gold" has gone out. David Copperfield," "She Stoops to Conquer, "The Breach of Promise," and other old pieces, with Burton as the Hamlet of each, have kept the field. To-night we have "John Jones," with Burton as "Guy Goodluck," and "Sunshine through the Clouds," with Mr. Fisher's excellent representation of "Old Sandford," and Kate Saxon and Miss Raymend to assist. To-morrow "She Stoops to Con-"quer," Burton as "Toney Lumpkin," and also Toodles." The new American local play, called Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," is set down for Wednesday night.

At the NATIONAL, "The Heart of Gold" was pro duced last week, but it did not seem to be suited to the taste of the audience, and it has disappeared from the bills. To-night, "The Ethiop, or the Child of the "Dezert," and "The Devil's Daughter" will be given, by Mr. Dawson, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway and others.

At the Bowerr, "The Lonely Man of the Ocean has been played. This week we have the horses, the equestrian troupe of Myers & Madigan having been engaged. The Aymars, Mons. Sylvestre and other popular artists are among them. Afternoon performances will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

At BARNUN'S MUSEUM "The Old Chateau" was played through the week to good houses. The programme for the present week embraces " Dumb Giri

of Genoa," "State Secrets," "The Maid of Milan, "The Castle of Limburg." &c.

The CASTLE GARDEN CIRCUS presents an attractive programme for the present week. Several benefits are advertised to come off soon. BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA is giving a burlesque on " Norma," which has created quite a furer, on so count of the excellence of some of the parts, especially that of "Oroveso." It will be given, we presume,

every night this week. WOOD & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS also give a pro gramme combining a variety of their best perform PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE advartises

a burlesque on the Ravel Family, and other comic

Mr. CHARLES WHITNEY, well known for his imper onations of celebrated orators, will give two entertainments this week, one to-night and the other on Friday night at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. His pro gramme embraces imitations of Clay, Webster, Choate, Randolph, Beocher, Peel, Brougham, Saiel, Meiville, D'Israell, Baptist Noel, Emmet, O'Connell, Red Jacket, Crocket, and a number of comic personations, besides Shaksperian readings.

Miss THERESA ESMOND gives a Celtic Entertain ment to-night at Stuyvesant Institute, reciting chiefly from Irish poets.

NOTES OF A NORTHERN TRIP. ... No. I.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 3, 1854. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

If there is any form of dissipation which I detest and abjure, it is, getting up at half-past four in the morning. The unfortunates who indulge in this vicious habit, show the same infatuation, in other forms, as the devotees of opium, or alcohol. Toev foresee the misery which the indulgence will occasion them, but no persuasion can induce them to abstain from it. The man who gets up at half-past four. in order to leave by the early train, is always tormented by a hor rible fear that he will not be in time. It needs the solemn assurances of the hotelclerk, and of each of the attending servants, to give him a little composure; but his trepidation is still so great, that, after he is snugly stowed away in bed and has fallen into an unquiet doze, he starts up, half a dozen times, thinking that the fateful bour is at band. By and bye he drops off into a deep sleep, from which he awakens with a sudden shock, after baying slept, as he supposes, for the space of twenty-four hours. He gropes for his watch with a trembling hand, and looks at the dial. There is just light enough to bewilder his vision, but he dimly sees a hand pointing to VI! A cold sweat breaks out over him, but he finally secures a match ignites it, and finds the hour to be half past twelve Again he falls asleep, but this time he is aroused by a sound like the storming of Sevastopol;—it is the waiter knocking at his door. He gets up, dresses with a haste which does not allow

him to wash the gossamers of sleep fairly out of his

eyes, and then wanders down endless stairs and pas-

sages of the dark, unfriendly edifice, with a vague

doubt in his mind, as to whether it is yesterday, or to-

morrow. Breakfast is not ready until the last mo-

ment, and nothing but the knowledge that he shall

get nothing else until 5 P. M. induces him to swal-

low the leathery beefsteak, and the brown, earthy

beverage, supposed to be coffee. Martication is impossible, and as for digestion, it must take care of

itself. Then the porter seizes bim, and, after many

worries, he finally steps aboard the cars, just as the

conductor cries "Go ahead!" and secures the half of a small seat behind the door. Such was your correspondent's experience on the morning of Oct. 31, 1854, and his pleasure was further enhanced by the raw, thick fog, through which the gas-lamps of Chambers et. glimmered with a weak yellow glare. For an hour and a half we ran through the same know-nothing atmosphere, until the peaks of the Highlands tore and scattered the vapors, battling against their onsets. Cro' nest and Butter Hill stood out clear and unconquered, and when we passed the pines of Idlewild, on the breezy terrace across the river, there was an opening of blue sky beyond Snake Hill. I never saw more gorgeous autumnal tiuts than those of the sumacs, sassafras and beech along the banks of the Hudson. But as we whirled northward, the day became raw and gloomy, and the colors of the forests more dull and monotonous. In Vermout the trees were robed in dull brown, and as we drew near Lake Champlain, even this last sad garment was stripped off, and the landscapes were naked and bleak

Beyond Rutland the road was new to me, and my imaginations clothing the country with summer, re-stored its lost beauty. The view of Champlain, at Vergennes, with the misty lines of the Adirondae in ackground, reminded me of Lake Thrasymene, which I saw on just such an afternoon of an Italian December. At Barlington we were obliged to wait two or three hours for the Whitehall boat. It rained dismally, and we northern travelers were huddled together on the cold, windy pier, comforted by the assurance that the train would not leave Rouse's Point until we arrived. When we finally reached the latter place, about half-past nine, we were coolly informed that the train never waited for the evening bost, and had left nearly two hours before. There is the station-house, (or a station house in the hotel, for I hardly know which predominates,) and I secured a long cell, with a window higher than my head. By getting on a chair I saw a bridge in the moonlight, which I took to be the famous bridge of Rouse's Point.

The next morning, while waiting for the care, I was familiarly addressed by a gentleman, as " Mr. Joseph Whipples." Until I meet the real Whipples, I cannot tell which of us is complimented by the resemblance. There was a polite Canadian Custom-er i attendance, who took my simple word as evidence that I was no smuggler, and marked a double cross on all my baggage, which admitted it, unopened into Capada. The words " Traverse de chemin de fer," Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings at the crossings, first told me that I had crossed the frontier. The country was flat as a pancake, wet and dreary; log huts, painted red, stood here and there, alternating with stunted woods and fields full of charred pine stumps. At the stopping-places, I saw men with round fur caps, and broad, hardy faces, who spoke French with a savage accent, which made it sound like another language. In some places they were plowing in the fields with real Canadian ponies. We followed the course of the St. Johns River, which gleamed brightly on our right, and in somethi an hour came to the flourishing town of St. Johns, near which there is a very picturesque, isolated hill. Here the road swerved to the northwest, and made direct for St. Lambert, opposite Montreal.

When we got out of the cars, on the long pier, and saw the stately city rising behind its massive quays, I could have believed myself—but for the breadth and swiftness of the St. Lawrence-on the banks of the Seine. The sun suddenly shone out, gilding the lofty towers of the cathedral, the tall spires churches, the domes and tinned roofs, which strewhod along the river for more than a mile and a half, to which the bold, wooded mountain in the rear formed a majestic background. I was at once reminded of Auxerre, Montreuil, and other old provincial cities of France. A mile of the clear, cold, green St. Lawrence, running at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, lay between me and the city-a type of the vigor and impetuosity of the New World, encircling the repose and solidity of a scene which seemed to have

been borrowed from the Old. In spite of its massive and solid aspect, few towns have suffered more from fires than Montreal. The northern and eastern portions still abound with the melancholy ruins left by recent conflagrations. In spite of this, however, and in spite of narrow and dirty streets, the city has a finished air, which distinguishes it from all towns of equal size in the States. The principal material used in building is a darkgray limestone, which is very easily worked in the quarry, but becomes quite hard by exposure to the

air. The water of Montreal has a flavor of this stone which is by no means agreeable, wor always whole some to strangers. The principal street, the Grande Recet Jacques, is a bright, cheerful shoroughface, but more English than French in its character. I was more interested in the old streets nearer the river. which still have a certain French quaintness about

The weather, since my arrival, has been delie bus. Yesterday dawned without a cloud, and with a pure, sweet, brooing air, such as I have rarely breathed on the Atlantic side of our continent. Its inhalation was a violation of the Maine Law, which prohibits the use of all istoxicating beverages It contained a stimulus as keen and active, if not so poisonous, as alcohol went out after breakfast, and became so inebriated that I found it difficult to return to my botel. I got quite high-in fact, I did not stop until I had reached he summit of the mountain behind the city. On the way, I passed a large reservoir of masoury, which the city authorities are now building on the slope at the foot of the mountain. The water will be forced up by a wheel at Lachine, above the rapids, and will farnish a supply, which, it is hoped, will prevent Mont-real from being again laid waste by fires. The thought of so much water, all with the same lime-stone flavor, and the same horrid intestinal qualities, filled me with repugnance. Give me the iced champagne of this glorious air in my lungs, and let those drink water who will!

Montreal has shown great taste and good sense in preserving the mountain, with its clothing of primitive forest, within fifteen minutes' reach of her 60,000 inbabitants. Behind the reservoir, we jumped over a stone wall, and were in the wild woods. There was a rugged, zigzeg path up the steep slant of the hill, but it was almost hidden under the fallen leaves. Although a good climber, my knees became weak and my breath short, before reaching the crest. The groves of pine and silver birch obstructed the view except at one point, where we found an Irish boy, ly ing in the sun, pointing out "Mr. Smith's house" to another Irish boy. Here I was greeted with the sight, not only of Mr. Smith's house, but of all Montreal, of many leagues of the St. Lawrence, flashing splendidly in the sun, of the broad plains beyond, sprinkled with the white cottages of the kabitans, and far in the dim south, the outflying spurs of the Vermont and Adirondac Mountains. It was a grand and inspiring panorama, embraced by the cold, bright blue of the Canadian sky. Well did the followers of Jacques Cartier call this the Royal Mountain.

We found another faint trail leading northward through the pines and birch, and having followed it up for a short distance, reached the opposite brink of mountain, whence we looked away beyond the Island of Jesus, girdled by the blue arms of the Ottaws, to a distant horizon of low hills and forests. In the keen northern air, which came to us over the rim of that horizon, there was a whisper of Hudson's Bay and of those snowy lodges by the Great Fish River, where lie the corpses of the Arctic Explorers. It requires but a slight elevation to make the ends of the earth seem near to us. Along the Ottawa River there are settlements for two hundred miles, and many hundred lesgues further to the North-West Passage, yet to my fancy the site of that useless problem was just beyond the range of vision. There are bears and deer some of the forests I saw, and the "ravages" of the moose may be reached in a few days' journey.

This afternoon I had the pleasure of inspecting the works of the Victoria Bridge, which is to span the St. Lawrence at this place. I was indebted to the court-Truck Railroad Company, for the opportunity of secing in detail the beginnings of this colossal undertaking. Some account of its character and dimensions, from the pen of Dr. Litchfield, of The Pilot, has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and I need not repeat the particulars. Suffice it to say that the bridge which be of iron, and tubular, like that over the Menai Strait, will be two miles in length, and its central arch will have a span of 333 feet! The abutment of 1,200 feet in length on the northern side, is rapidly advancing toward completion; the first pier is already piers are above the surface-and all this has been done since the 23d of July. The material used is black limestone, and the Titanic piers, which compete with the grand masonry of Egypt, are based upon the solid natural rock which here forms the bed of the St. Lawrence. Immense strength is required in the piers, in order to resist the pressure of the ice. The huge blocks of stone are laid in hydraulic cement of the firmest character and melted lead, and strongly clamped together with iron. In the middle of the river the current runs at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, and the force of the immense masses of ice, carried down at the breaking up of winter, i so great that the old residents of Montreal shake their heads and predict that the bridge will be a failure. But I cannot conceive how these piers can be shaken any more than so many masses of natural rock. Certainly, human genius never better counterfeited the strength of nature. It is refreshing to see on this continent, where the most that is done is temperary and transitory, a work which rivals the Pyra-mids. The cost of the bridge, when completed, is estimated at £1,500,000, but will probably be nearer £2 000,000. If there is no delay, the work will

finished in 1858. I had some other things to say, but must be mindful of your want of space, in these election times. But I cannot leave Montreal without recording my obligations to the editorial fraternity here, all of whom I have found most kind and serdial. I shall take away none but pleasant recollections of my intercourse with them and with all the other residents of Montreal whem I have been so fortunate as to meet. I leave to-morrow morning for Ogdensburg.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS .- The Punks Indians are becoming more and more troublesome, and in fact are getting insolent, bold and unbearable. A small party who went up the river some 50 or 60 miles above this place, on the Nebraska side of the river, returned a few days ago, reporting that a band of Punka Indians attacked them as they were starting Punka Indians attacked them as they were starting npon their returu, and held their horses, and undertock to rob their wagon. They party, by dint of shrewdness, got loose from them and started off at full speed, but were pursued and shot at several times with rifles. The party threw out all their luggage to enable them to hasten their speed, which attracted the attention of the savages, and aided their escape. One of the party being absent from the wagon was left behind, and was two days alone and without food.

[Council Bluffs Bugle, Oct. 21.

ARRIVAL FROM UTAH.—On Friday last a company of thirty arrived in this city, forty-two days out from Utah. Many of these were Elders destined to various portions of the United States and some to the Old World. Among the number is John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, who is on his way to New-York City, at which place he is to publish a weekly newspaper to be called The Mormon. The Hon. N. H. Felt, Capt. A. Robbins, Dr. J. Clinton, E. K. Fuller, M. H. Peck, and others, accompany him as assistants and counselors. [Council Bluffs Bagle, Oct. 21.

A fatal duel was fought fourteen miles from Columbia, S. C., on the 8th inst. Peter Gaffney and Peter S. C., on the 8th inst. Peter Gaffney and Peter

Ray were the principals. The former was killed on the second fire—the latter escaping undurt.

PRESIDENT OF AMBERST COLLEGE—The inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Stearns as President of Aumerst College, is appointed to take place on the 22d inst. The exercises will consist of a Valedictory Address by the retiring President, Dr. Hitchoock, and an Inaugural Address by Dr. Stearns. On the evening previous Dr. Stearns will be installed as Pastor of the College Church. the second fire-the latter escaping unhurt.

YALE COLLEGE.-From a catalogue just published YALE COLLEGE.—From a catalogue just processed, when 450 are under-graduates, 155 are professional students. The latter are classified as follows: Theological 24, law 25, medical 46, students in philosophy and the arts 60. Of the under-graduates, 21 are members of the senior class, 22 of the junior, 123 of the sephemore, 137 of the freshman.

sophomore, 137 of the freshman.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.—Second Lieut. Jas. P. Llewellen, of 1st artillery, and 2d Lieut. Melancthon Smith, of the 2th infantry, U. S. A., have resigned; the resignation of the first named taking effect on the 2d inst., and that of the latter on the 9th.

[Washington Star, Lith.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL NOT FINISHED.

TWO RUSSIAN BATTERIES DESTROYED. Successful Russian Sortie.

AN ENGLISH LORD CAPTURED GREAT RUMPUS ABOUT MR. SOULE.

Dates: Liverpool, Nov. 1; London, Oct. 31.

The U. S. M. steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool 84 o'clock morning of Wednesday, Nov. 1, arrived at New-York at 14 o'clock on Sunday.

The Cusard mail steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool, at 64 o'clock morning of Tuesday, the 31st, her voyage having been retarded by heavy

The new Canadian steamer Canadian arrived at Liverpool, morning of October 30, bringing the parrative of Capt. Luce, ahead of papers by the Canada.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company announce that they have purchased the steamship Kangaroe, 1,874 tuns; that their new steamer City of Baltimore, 2,500 tuns, will be launched in December; and the City of Washington, 2,700, in June next.

The Brazilian mail steamer Lusitania arrived at Liverpool on Monday, 30th.

The Mary Blair, arrived at Dublin, reports having spoken the John Clemence, on Sth October, in lat. 45° 37', len. 57° 16', in search of the boats of the Arche.

The progress of affairs is thus summed up by The London Times: The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received by the French and English Governments is dated from the Crimes on the 20th October. At that time the siege was going on favorably. The bombardment from the trenches of the besieging armies had been resumed on the 19th with effect, but the enemy is not reported to have sustained the loss of any essential part of the fortress. From the moment that it was clearly ascertained that Sevastopol could not be reduced, even from the south side and by land, without the operations of a regular siege, there ceased to be reason to be surprised at the length of the proceedings.

It is stated from a private source, without date, that the authorities at Sydney have seized an American ship in the harbor there. On board her were found eight brass guns, also Russian colors, from which it was surmised she was going a-privateering.

Mr. Soulé and his affairs are at present exciting some interest in Europe.

The Queen-mother of Bavaria is dead, of cholera, at Munich. Prince Vincent, youngest son (a child) of the King of Naples, is dead.

Liverpool cotton market steady, without any improvement in prices. Breadstuffs lower. Money

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 27, 1854. Sevartopol is not yet taken, and the avewal of the English papers, that the place is stronger than it has been anticipated, shows clearly that it will not be easy to take it. The large extent of fortifications does not allow a regular siege; the place is not invested, and the armies and resources of the Crimea cannot be cut off from the fortress, which is threatened only on the south side, while communications are open to the besieged by the north side. The garrison is fully sufficient not only for the defense of the outworks, but even for a regular street-fight, when the Anglo-French cannons will have battered down the walls. It is likewise of no use to hide the facts, that Russian reënforcements are arriving day by day in the Crimea, while the Constantinople correspondent of The Lonson Times writes on the 12th, that the effective force of the allied army, before Sevastopol, does not amount to more than about 45,000 men! He tells us that the effective British infantry does not now exceed 16,000 men, and that the probable loss in the English part of the invading force, from cholers, fever, and the sword of the enemy, is about men, since the expedition sailed from Varna. It seems, indeed, that everything is mismanaged in the English army. The tents and baggage of the soldiers had not yet been landed on the 8th; 200 horses were lost on two ships, by bad accommodations and overcrowding; the medicines had been left in the storehouses at Varna, and were wanting in the Crimes and at Scutari; the medical department was far from being numerous enough; and even the provisions of the army encamped on the hights around Sevastopol, are so scanty that sait has become a luxury, and fresh meat is scarcely to be obtained. All these details are gathered from the correspondence of the London papers, and confirmed by so weighty testimony that they cannot be suspected of exaggeration. They are all the more striking, because the commissariat and medical department of the French are far superior, and entirely adequate to

The bombardment of Sevastopol began on the 17th. It was principally directed against the ships in the harbor, and the Russians themselves report a loss of 500 men, and the death of Admiral Kornileff. It seems that Mr. Urquhart, better than any body else, guessed all these events beforehand. It was in August that he remarked that the Rus sian fleet was not protected by Sevastopol, and as the end of the English is to destroy the vessels, he pointed out that it could be done without taking Sevastopol. Half-a-dozen mortire, or half-adozen Paixhan guns for horizontal shells and red-hot shot, can do the business from a position on one of the southwestern hills, and they can be sunk. A weasel, he says, not a pack is wanted for the fox. As to the taking of the fortress the Moniteur of yesterday remarks:

Moniteur of yesterday remarks:

"The Russians appear determined to offer a serious resistance. They have turned to good account the delay of the expedition, and are now actively increasing the strength of their works. The garrison of Sevastopol is numerous, it has of late received reinforcements, and as its retreat is secure, the place not being completely invested, it is probable that the allied armies will be obliged to storm the place."

Such being the views of the French

Such being the views of the French commanders, it is easily to be explained why all the available soldiers at Constantinople are sent to the Crimen; even the strength of Omer Pashs is weakened in order to increase the force of the besieging army. On the other hand, a fact is now acknowledged which I have often repeated in my correspondence, namely — that it will be easier to conquer than to retain the Crimes. We spology is offered. All the American residents

the allied armies have decided that immediate after the taking of Sevastopol the expeditionary arms will return to Scutari to take up their winter quarters. The Vienna Lloyd sesures us that the allies have not lost sight of Perekop; and Pachs and Gen. Bosquet, will take care of any Russian reënforcements that may attempt to reach Sevastopol from that place." I am at a loss to understand the meaning of this report, since Achmet Pashs is engaged in clearing the Dobrodja of the Russians, who are still swarming between Baba Dagh and the Danube.

At Vienna the Emperor is beginning to be-

are informed from Paris that the commanders of

come uneasy about the concentration of the Reasian troops in Peland. The garrison of Vience has received orders to be ready for marching to Galicia, and all the army has been put upon a war footing. In order to meet the increased demands upon the exchequer—the army costs 800,000 florine per day—the railroads built the State, and a portion of the Crown forests and domains, have been leased to the French Societé Mobilière for ninety years, for a capital of eighty millions of florins, to be paid in four years. A note has likewise been sent to St. Peterburg. asking for an explanation in regard to the concentration of the Russian forces in Poland, though Russia has never asked an explanation of the concentration of the Austrian army on the Molds-Wallachian frontier. The Russian Imperial Guard has marched to Poland, and the Czar and Grand Duke Alexander are soon to follow them; a winter campaign is not altogether impossible. Austria cannot escape her fate. She has, much against her will, committed herself to the western powers, and will be son dragged into

the whirlpool of war. Her last dispatch to Prissia was worded in such a way as to give offense to Russia, and though some months may pass and be wasted by Austria in barren negociations at Borlin and Frankfort, still war with Russia is inevitable. At the Vienna exchange the premium on silver has accordingly risen to 21 per cent. The most sanguine Vienna politicians have no further hope of maintaining peace and neutrality, and a delay until spring is thought to be the longest term to be obtained by the efforts of Austrian diplemacy. Prussia continues to waver and the German powers are all backing the Cabinet of Berlin. They do not wish to go to war on account of Turkey, or of Austria's craving for Molde-Wallachia. As to German public opinion -- represented by the English papers as being favorable to Austria—it despises both Austria and Prussia. but it is averse to war. - Should King Frederic William IV openly declare that he will maintain the neutrality of Germany at any risk, he might still become popular, but the shilly-shally tergiversation and diplomatic cunning of Prussia excite the indignation of every German.

In Denmark the King has dissolved the Diet for its having passed a vote of want of comfidence in the Ministry by a majority of 90 against 1. The elections are immediately to be held, and the new Diet to assemble in December, and though the Court will exert all its influence, and corruption on a large scale is to be brought to bear upon the constituencies, it is scarcely probable that a majority can be obtained by the prosent Ministers. Still as long as the treaty of the 8th of May, 1852, -which secures the Russian succession in Denmark in case of the death of the Princes of Glacksberg-remains in ferce and is not revised by the great powers, the Rus sian party at Copenhagen will not yield to the people of Denmark, since it can now easily play the German Duchies of Schleswig Holston against the Danish provinces.

From Asia we have the news that the Russian Gen. Perofiski, who commanded the expeditions on the Oxus and Jaxartes, has abandoned Khiva, and the mighborhood of Bokhara, and arrived with his corps on the castern shores of the Cas-pian. It is probable that he is to reinforce the Caucasian army which could not make head against the inroads of Shamyl, decimated as it was by diseases, and by its many engagements with the Turks.

I can state from good sources that the re-construction of Poland and a campaign in Georgia in the spring, seriously occupy the attention of the British ministry. A new party under the name of the National Party is beginning to be organ ized at Sheffield and Newcastle. Its aim is to abolish the secrecy of diplomacy, and to maintain and extend the principles of local self-government. Mr. G. Crawshay and Charles Attwood are at the head of the movement, which is little noticed in the metropolitan papers, all of them, without exception, being in favor of centralisation. Disraell is to take up the championship of Protestantism against Roman Catholicism and Puseyism at the next session; in fact he will come out as a Know-Nothing; his versatile mind seems to be tired of the last watchwords of the Tory party, and to return to the old war-cry of "No Popery." Such a movement can always become popular in England.

In Spain the elections are all in favor of the Progressistas, but the Carlists are very busy all over the country. Mr. Soulé is to be present as the opening of the Cortes.

The exclusion of Mr. Soulé from France excites considerable attention. You know that he left Spain about two months back—that he visited Southern France and Paris, and was present at the Ameriean Embassadorial Congress at Ostende. Thence he came to England, where he visited his old friends, among whom, of course, Mr. Sanders was not forgotten. But the late Consul of the United States is now especially disagreeable to the French Emperor on account of his recent letter to the French; and when, a few days back, Mr. Soulé was returning to France on his way to Madrid, he was refused admittance at Calais. Mr. Mason chanced the same day to visit Drouya de L'huys, the French Foreign Minister, unaware of the occurrence, when the French Minister complained bitterly of Sanders, as a most dangerous firebrand. Mason agreed in this respect, and regretted that it was impossible to stop his writings; but Dronyn de L'huys continued to complain of American foreign policy, and its encroachments, especially in regrad to Greytown, Dominica, the Sandwich Islands and Cuba, and wound up by informing Mr. Mason that he had issued orders no to admit Mr. Soulé into France. Mr. Mason seked for the reasons; they were declined; but the Frenchman inveighed generally against Mr. Souls as a friend of Mr. Sanders, and of all the European Republicans. The end was that Mr. Mason rotested strongly against the measure, and sent his Secretary to London to get further partic from Soulé and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Soulé insiste upon an apology, and Mr. Mason declares that he will leave Paris in three days unless such as